

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 29, 1858.—17.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we are engaged or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

THE INTELLIGENCER ON PARTY FIDELITY.

Our exceedingly circumspect neighbors of the *Intelligencer*, evidently despairing of any possible success with their past political associates, reads its patrons a pointed lesson on the injustice of party fidelity and the necessity of representative independence—of his constituency. What our cotemporary says looks very well on paper; and if we consider the past misfortunes which have attended the efforts of the *Intelligencer* in the way of political associations, its views should be considered quite natural and sensible. Adhering to a party which just now proposes to wholly disregard principles, and to open a canvass for the presidency on the exclusive faith of a few doubtful politicians, nothing could be more appropriate than a disavowal of the obligations which the representative assumes when he undertakes to discharge a political trust imposed upon him by his constituents. If the democratic party should ever fall from their high estates, and assume the character of political fugitives—if they should, after long experience, find their principles impossible of enforcement in the government, or destructive in their tendency, we have no hesitation in saying we should at least be better prepared to endorse the suggestions on the subject of fidelity to their organization which the *Intelligencer* has presented. Meanwhile, so long as the democracy adhere to the great principles, the practical operation of which seems so admirably suited to our system of government, and in default whereof we see no way by which the Union itself could be maintained, it is certainly the dictate of patriotism to maintain and uphold not only their organization, but to enforce to the last possible extent the duty of the representative to carry out faithfully the will—the party will—of his constituents.

We go a little further in our disagreement with our cotemporary, and urge that nearly all the true patriotism—the true national Union sentiment—of the country, is embraced in the democratic party. Prominent exceptions doubtless may be referred to; but they are so manifestly exceptions, as to lead to the establishment of the rule rather than to its invalidation. If we could impress upon our neighbors the justice of this proposition, now that they seem to hang by a loose hawser, and are ready to drop into the stream with or without notice, we might perhaps expect to enlist them in support of the democracy hereafter. But they must not expect to come into the ranks of the administration with such loose political morals as would set up the will of the representative above that of his constituents. Ours is a representative democracy; and when the people confer authority upon their agent, they do not set him up in business for himself, but expect him to reflect their opinions and to carry out their particular party views. If it is possible for the *Intelligencer* to convict the democratic party of an equal want of patriotism with the republicans—of straining to divide the Union into two hostile factions—of fomenting sectional jealousies and hatreds—in that event, we shall be prepared to join our neighbors, not only in denouncing party fidelity, but to adopt measures to modify the government, so as, in accordance with the *Intelligencer's* opinions, to make the legislator not the agent, but the principal, in the work assigned him.

As the matter now stands, far more than at any former period of our history, we maintain that a failure to abide by the laws of the democratic party is the highest crime that a representative can commit; because we are fully convinced there is no possible way, that there are no known means, by which the affairs of the federal Union can be conducted except through the agency of the democratic party. This may have the ring of extreme partisanship—it may sound harsh, intolerant, and bigoted. But when we reflect upon the conduct of the opposition, how they have sought to weave into the texture of our politics a hateful sectionalism, how they have endeavored in fact to divide the Union into two irreconcilable, hostile factions, the maintenance of fidelity to the democracy becomes the soul of an enlarged national patriotism.

MISTAKES BY POLITICIANS.

The desire of honorable distinction is deeply planted in the human heart, and when secured by worthy means we cannot say it is not commendable. It is undoubtedly the parent of many useful acts, if not the main-spring of many and patriotic exertion. This motive pervades all classes, and has been manifested in all ages and in every country. The means of acquiring distinction determines the qualities of the heart of him who seeks it, and it is seldom that these are long concealed. The motives of action are usually clearly seen by calm and close observers, and especially in the political world. Men seeking distinction often forget, however, that others can penetrate their motives through all the disguises with which they attempt to conceal them. Politicians often desire that the country shall credit to their patriotism what should be charged to their ambition. They do not seem to realize the fact that the public will keep their account correctly, however erroneously they may state it. When a political man seeks to secure to himself special distinction, not shared by his party, the motive becomes as apparent as the sun in a clear sky at noon: he covets a fame which the principles of his party will not confer. He in effect says: "I am wiser and better than my party, and desire the world to know it." Instead of going with his friends upon the common road, and sharing with them the labors and honors of their common position, he mounts an elevation by the way, and calls upon them to look at their superior, and then suggests they had better follow him. Ambition, and not merit, has been committing these mistakes in all past time, and seems destined to continue to do so. In some high positions, temporary distinction has been acquired by these means, but no man has been made President of the United States by resorting to them. Not a man has secured that high station by assuming a special perfection which was not common to his political party; and no one has been elevated to it except by the united energies of his party acting upon ground common to all its members. It is the party, and not the ambitious aspirant, who select their standard-bearer to represent their common principles, and, if elected, to carry their views practically into effect. The democratic party has elected eight Presidents, (Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan,) not one of whom sought to stand upon special ground or to occupy a position above that common to his associates. They were elected because they harmonized with the whole democratic party in its principles and acts, and possessed superior qualifications for executing their wishes in administering the government. They had, in all the positions held by them, performed every duty assigned them in the best possible manner, thereby acquiring an enviable fame which no seeker of special distinction ever obtained. It was their devotion to the principles approved by the whole party, and not an attempt to establish a superiority over a portion of it, that secured them the high positions occupied by them. They were laborers in the party, and the faithfulness with which they performed their duties pointed them out as standard-bearers, and worthy of the highest honors their countrymen could confer. They did not call upon their brethren to accept them as leaders and guides, but were passive, and were called for by the masses. No man of either party who has sought the presidency by setting himself up as superior to his fellows has been, or ever will be, elected President. The experiment has been often tried and always failed.

Those in Congress, or elsewhere, who start movements to attract attention to themselves for the presidency, forget that the public will see through all disguises they may contrive and detect the object, and will charge to their selfish motives, rather than credit it to patriotic ones. Most men who engage in them, instead of making political capital, lose what they had previously acquired. Some sink into obscurity, while others, stung by disappointment, seek to destroy the party which refused to follow them, and in the end form a portion of the common enemy. This has occurred from the days of Benedict Arnold, and will continue to occur while selfish ambition exists. Although it may not always be the intention, in taking the first step, to join the enemy, the second one usually takes them there.

If there are democrats seeking special distinction upon grounds not occupied by the great body of their party, we invite them to pause and reflect before making a mistake which has ruined ten where all the exertions of the common enemy prostrated one during the last sixty years. If the heart is right, they will avoid the first, as well as the second step in the road which has ever proved fatal. Reflection will teach them that the place of safety and success is among those friends who cherish the same principles and are devoted, heart and soul, to the maintenance of the same measures.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

It may be assumed that not one man in a million is sufficiently well informed upon the facts connected with the Atlantic telegraph enterprise to be able to judge of the probabilities of its ultimate success or failure. The outside world gather their information of such matters from the experience of interested parties; and when that experience is before them, they are perhaps the very best judges of the whole matter. We have never possessed great confidence in the feasibility of stretching a wire across the ocean and making it the medium of communication between the people of the two continents. But, then, our investigations have not extended far enough to justify the expression of our opinions upon the subject. The deep sea has been sounded and the great bed of the ocean described to us with all the minutest of a topographical survey of the high mountains; but we have always had infinitely more confidence in the accuracy of our engineers on land than of our scientific men, who draw up their data from the ocean's bed.

These considerations undoubtedly have weight in the matter of laying a cable across the Atlantic. If there is an even bottom and not too far below the surface of the water, and not interrupted by currents and obstacles, then the question of laying down the wire is one which is confined solely to the weather and the apparatus on ship-board for dispensing it. But who is to insure the company against sharp crabs, bluffs, and even moving substances away down in the sea? Who is to explain the simple breaking of the cable the other day, without any assignable cause, creating alarm and consternation, as if the experimenters had just discovered a new element of difficulty? We may safely say, at least, that the telegraph operators are working in the dark. They certainly have a chance of success; it is well that they do not fully comprehend the many chances of failure which surround them. They are a bold race of adventurers; but such men discovered our continent, and subsequently subdued it from the savages. They deserve encouragement and success; but we greatly fear that, on the present basis of their labors, they are destined to a complete failure. That was a terrible ocean against which the fleet contended for many almost hopeless days to subdue to the intellectual uses of conversation between the people of Europe and America. We hope, and still faintly trust, the bold and energetic men engaged in the work may be successful; but, until we can see more of what is going on three or four hundred or thousand fathoms below the surface, we shall not feel confident of their triumph.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS ON MR. DOUGLAS.

We transfer to our columns to-day, liberal extracts from the Press, on the recent second heat of Mr. Douglas over the opposition course. Mr. Douglas, we trust, is not so entirely absorbed in his own affairs as to overlook what is said of him by the tentacles of the journals that supported him a year ago. This exhibit from the Press ought to be regarded as a most significant and impressive lesson on the dangers of apostasy. Say what we will about the individual strength of eminent men; they sink into mere trifles when they come to set up for themselves. It is the chief glory of the democratic party, that, like the church, it never loses its own potent identity; and it always has the power to shake from its sides all obstacles that impede its progress or damage its fame.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—The Concord Patriot reports that the weather at Franconia last Sunday and Monday was cool enough to break a brisk fire comfortable and desirable, the thermometer having stood at sunrise both mornings at about 20 degs.

SEE HOW THE PRINCIPLE WORKS.—Mr. Senator Douglas endorses the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, and declares that the judgment of the Court is binding upon the country. In this he is quite right. It is the law of the constitution—the law of our institutions. But how does Judge Douglas find it possible, with his close affiliations with the republicans and his fierce denunciation of the majority in the recent Kansas dispute, to get up to the support of the judges in the Dred Scott affair? If he were to sustain Messrs. Curtis and McLean, and repudiate the venerable Chief Justice and his majority associates upon the bench, his position before the country would be more consistent and harmonious. All the signs of the present controversy with the Illinois senator indicate how absurdly he has followed the example of others in going out of the party, retreating and firing into the ranks he has deserted. That track is an old one; and Judge Douglas will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is on a beaten road, and is going down hill all the time. A ship sometimes founders in the sea, and, in attempting to crest a wave, gets sternway on and goes down forever.

A REVOLUTION OF THE WHEEL.—It is a strange phase in the world's politics, which we sincerely trust does not alarm Mr. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, to see the London Times urging the conquest of Cuba by the United States. We shall soon expect to hear some of our politicians expressing fears that our transatlantic brethren had formed a deliberate and nefarious purpose to force Cuba upon us. The ostensible reason urged by the Times is a desire to suppress the slave trade, Cuba holding the key just now to the prosecution of that traffic. Of course, this reason will command the sympathies of the abolitionists of this country, but we apprehend for no great length of time, they being devoted exclusively to the work of preventing the further progress of slavery within the Union. In other words, it is the settled conviction of the negro philanthropy of the United States that the destruction of the American government is the only possible way by which any serious blow can be given to slavery. Hence we have the prevailing effort to organize parties on the basis of a southern and northern sentiment. Should Cuba come into the Union, it would undoubtedly put a serious check upon the progress of slavery; but that, we repeat, is not the object of the republican-abolitionists; they want to destroy the government as the first step, and hence we look for an early opposition to the Cuba movement on the other side of the water.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

We present our readers to-day with a summary of the condition of the crops throughout the United States, as carefully collated from several hundred exchanges of the latest dates.

The season, thus far, has been unusually favorable in New England for most kinds of grain. The oat crop is said to be a fine one, and the yield of grass on the largest that has been gathered for many years. Corn is forward in most localities, and bids fair for more than an average yield. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and the season has been one which will result profitably to the farmers unless some abrupt change in the weather takes place to prevent. The fruit crop, however, is less promising; apples will be scarce, and the plums and pears have been destroyed by the blight.

In New York there is a prospect of a good wheat crop, many fields giving as high as thirty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat has done some damage, but far less than was expected. Corn looks well, and the crops generally are at least an average. The yield of rye in Ulster county is unusually large, and has been gathered into the barns in perfect order. The fruit crop so far has been short; but there will be a fair supply of peaches and apples.

In New Jersey there has been a very large grass crop gathered in. Apples and pears promise an abundant yield. There will also be a good crop of corn and rye, as well as wheat and potatoes.

The accounts from Pennsylvania are good in all sections of the State, and the prospect of an abundant harvest is most cheering.

In Maryland the wheat and oats have been harvested; and the farmers complain that while there is an abundance of straw there is very little wheat. Corn and tobacco are more promising.

The wheat crop in Virginia will fall a good deal below an average one. The oats in several counties are so much destroyed by rust as not to be worth gathering. Corn is small, but looks well. The tobacco crop is promising, although somewhat suffering from drought. Grass is very abundant.

In North and South Carolina the wheat crop turns out to be a short one, while corn promises well. The rust in cotton has made its appearance in several localities, which threatens to do serious injury. We also find complaints of rust in the Alabama papers, and the impression seems to prevail there that less cotton will be made this year than last.

The planters in Mississippi are in good humor at the prospect of a good crop. Notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, they expect a fair yield of both cotton and corn.

Cotton in Florida appears to be doing well, and there is a probability of a large yield; the price will probably be remunerative, says a correspondent, from the certainty that the quality will be far superior to anything that has been sent from Florida for several years past.

Notwithstanding the recent disastrous overflows in Louisiana, the prospects of the sugar and cotton crops are reported to be promising. The accounts of the growing and present crops (says the New Orleans Delta) are decidedly encouraging, and the actual returns of next season's business will exceed any former year, unless some very remarkable intervention of nature should take place. The water in the rivers above is falling rapidly at some points, and though nothing whatever is expected from the inundated lands, there is no further damage apprehended. The growing cane looks remarkably well. With an average run of good weather, there is no doubt 320,000 to 350,000 lbs. of sugar will be produced this year. The corn crop is excellent in all parts of the State, and much more will be made than is required; the surplus will be used in fattening pork. The wheat crop of the State is estimated at about two-and-a-half millions of bushels. Sweet potatoes are thriving. The fruit crop had been somewhat damaged by the long-continued and heavy rains, but was expected to recuperate.

Crops of almost all kinds in Texas are very promising, and the papers state that there will be the greatest abundance of corn, wheat, and cotton. In no southern State will there be so large a corn crop made as in Texas; and it was feared that thousands of bales of cotton would be lost for want of pickers. Picking has already commenced, and a few bales have gone into the market. As in some other southern and western States, the oat crop has been cut short by the rust, and in places wholly destroyed.

In Arkansas the crops of corn will be very abundant. Cotton planters generally are yet in doubt as to whether they will make an average crop, but the prospects of doing so are getting better and better. The peach and apple crop will be immense—particularly the last named. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are very abundant.

Reports from the West are favorable to the wheat crop, and corn never looked better. The large amount of old wheat in store of last year's product must soon come in to market at reduced prices. There is every reason to believe that flour and grain of all kinds will be sold in the autumn at much less rates than they have been held for several years. In Ohio the pastures look fine, and the yield of hay on the meadows has never been better; while the oat crop is almost an entire failure, owing to the rust. Potatoes are promising, but most kinds of fruit are scarce. The wheat crop is a good average, rather over than under, and corn promises well.

Some of the Illinois papers state the wheat in many parts of that State has been badly rusted. Many fields over large sections are also found to be blasted, probably by the beating rains while in bloom. It is, therefore, probable that in Iowa and the north half of Illinois wheat will be hardly half a crop. In southern Illinois wheat was a good yield, as well as in central and southern Indiana. In Wisconsin the prospect is now very fine, the wheat being later and ripening under the present good weather. Corn is coming on well in all parts of the country, and high hopes are now entertained of a heavy crop. Oats are a light crop in Indiana and Illinois. Accounts in regard to barley vary greatly, as it is doubtless much injured to the south and southwest. The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel thinks that on the whole the crop of wheat in that State will exceed that of last year. In Laporte county alone it is estimated there will be a surplus of 700,000 bushels for shipment. The grass crop is fine all over the State. Oats are unequal; in some localities an average crop, while in others there is almost a total failure.

Fruit will be scarce throughout the Northwest. Accounts from different parts of Missouri state that while the wheat and oat crop is almost entirely ruined, the prospect is very encouraging for a fine yield of corn. Potatoes, grass and tobacco are all flourishing. Hemp is almost a failure, although a tolerable crop will be obtained in some places.

In Kentucky the wheat crops were slightly injured by rust, but the yield may be set down as a fair average one. Oats are an almost entire failure; the hay crop is abundant, and corn and rye a fair average. Fruits are not generally abundant, but apples are quite plenty.

The corn and cotton crop in Tennessee are very good, while the crop of wheat in the whole State, and especially in middle Tennessee, will be far below expectations. The oat crop has been destroyed by rust, and there will not be more saved than will answer for seed. The hay crop never was more promising, and grass of all descriptions grows luxuriantly. Vegetables are abundant and cheap.

By the latest arrivals from California we learn that the prospect is good throughout that State for most kinds of agricultural products. The yield of gold also continues abundant; but since the discovery of the new fields on Fraser's river, a large number of miners have abandoned their former locations, and the present indications are that a considerable portion of this crop will not be gathered. We presume it will not sustain any injury by remaining in the earth.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO.

The democratic State convention of Ohio met at Columbus on the 29th ult. Hon. T. J. S. Smith presided. Judge T. W. Bartley was nominated for supreme judge; Dr. W. Ward was nominated for attorney general; Samuel W. Wilson, for comptroller of the treasury, and Richard H. Hendrickson for the board of public works. The meeting was entirely harmonious, and before adjourning adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the principles set forth in the platform of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in 1856.

2. Resolved, That we accept the adjustment of the late Kansas controversy by the passage at the recent session of Congress, of the "Conference Bill," for the conditional admission of Kansas into the Union; recognizing the right of the people of that Territory alone to decide finally and for themselves, without intervention from any quarter, the question of admission under any constitution.

3. Resolved, That we regard the Lecompton controversy, so called, as at an end, and as being a settled issue; therefore, we refuse to recognize it as a *legit*, to be prescribed by either side of those who differed in opinion upon it, believing that all who uphold the cardinal principles of the party, and sustain its organization by voting the democratic ticket, in the face of enough democrats for all purposes.

4. Resolved, That in the future we are opposed to the admission of a new State into the Union, until the population thereof shall equal the ratio for a representative in Congress, and until, as in the case of Minnesota, its proposed constitution shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the people.

5. Resolved, That we have full and abiding confidence in the ability, patriotism, and elevated purity of character of James Buchanan, the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in his wisdom and experience, to administer our national affairs.

6. Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement, by the present democratic administration, of the pretended right of Great Britain to search or visit our merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace; thus adjusting a controversy which had remained unsettled from the formation of our government, and which has already cost us one foreign war.

7. Resolved, That the legislative enactments of the last democratic general assembly of Ohio were eminently wise and judicious, and calculated to promote the best interests of the State and the prosperity of the people; and we are unalterably opposed to negro slavery and negro equality, without reference to shade or proportion of African blood, and call upon the people of Ohio to effectually overcome the effort now being made, whether through the judiciary or otherwise, to establish such a franchise and equality as the policy of the State.

At night an enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in front of Kelsey's Hotel, at which Messrs. Ward, Payne, Stambaugh, Sweetzer, Cox, White, and Carter addressed the assembled multitude. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

In speaking of the resolutions, the Ohio Statesman takes occasion to say that they will command the warmest support of the democracy of Ohio.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NEW LAND OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA.

The General Land Office has opened and posted the surveyed lands in tract-books for the new land districts in California, and will immediately place the same in charge of the Express Company for delivery at Humboldt, Stockton, and Visalia, in that State. There are seventeen large boxes, containing upwards of 200 volumes of tract and record books, together with complete sets of the laws of the United States.

By mail about four hundred packages of blank forms, accompanied with the general written instructions, to those officers relative to the performance of their duties, will also be transmitted under the Commissioner's frank. From the above it will be seen that the creation of a land district involves an immense amount of labor on the branch of the public service, and a great number of volumes and blank forms to put the district in operation. It is the intention of the General Land Office to open those districts forthwith for the convenience of settlers and others within their limits.

PENSION BUREAU.

The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office, under the act of 3d March, 1855, for the months of June and July last:

Number of applications for bounty land received 1,792
Number of warrants or certificates issued 1,650
Total number of applications received 290,543
Total number of warrants or certificates issued 225,999

To satisfy these warrants it will require 28,413,910 acres of the public lands, as follows:

82,042 warrants, of 160 acres each.....	13,126,720
94,918 do 120 do.....	11,390,160
48,214 do 80 do.....	3,857,120
335 do 60 do.....	20,100
479 do 40 do.....	19,160
6 do 100 do.....	600
5 do 10 do.....	50
225,999	28,413,910

A distinguished wag about town says the head coverings the ladies wear, now-a-days, are bare-foot false-hoofs. The perpetrator of this is still at large.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later From Central America.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamship Grenada, from Greytown on the 20th instant, arrived here yesterday. Among her passengers, Mr. Martinez Jerez, who relieves Yriarte as Nicaraguan Minister at Washington.

Jerez brings the Cass-Irizarri treaty as modified and ratified by Nicaragua; and also the complete transit route negotiations with Vanderbilt.

Nicaragua is much excited by rumors of another invasion by Walker. Gen. Martinez was putting Castillo in a state of defense.

Rumored Landing of Slaves.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—It is rumored here that the barque E. A. Rawlings has landed 500 Africans somewhere on the coast in this neighborhood, but there is an uncertainty in the statement.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton is very dull.—Flour is firm—sales of 16,500 barrels; State \$4 10 a \$4 15; Ohio, \$4 75 a \$5; Southern, \$4 90 a \$5. Wheat—dull—sales of 60,000 bushels—Western white, \$1 08 a \$1 15; red, \$1 05 a \$1 10. Corn is quiet—sales of \$3 00 bushels; White, \$1 a \$1 05—yellow \$1 05. Beef is firm, at \$12 25 a \$14. Pork is quiet, \$17 50. Lard closed buoyant. Sugar is firm—Orleans, 8 cents. Coffee is quiet—stock in port, 36,000 bags at 10 1/4 a 11 cents for Rio. Roan is dull, \$1 50 a \$1 55. Rice is firm at 3 a 3 1/2 cents.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

PARKER HOUSE, July 29, 1858.

School celebrations have been the order of the day during the past week, and at some of them our dignitaries have found an opportunity to air their eloquence, and to sound their own praises. We read in Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, that Ecrotastus, desiring notoriety, was forced to fire the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. Our small potato demagogues are enabled to become famous without any difficulty, and many a beginning is made as a school-committee man, which leads the aspirant to a high and profitable place. In most instances, however, these "orators" are living examples of the evils attendant on our common school system of education, which neglects the solid foundations of knowledge and indulges in the modern vagaries of the time. Added by this trash, diseased in mind and restless within themselves, they look upon the inhabitants of other sections of the country with a scornful disposition, and denounce them in order to become "popular." Like Hamlet, it can be said of each one—

"Life
With him was phidder and regret—a maze
Of petty doubts and petty qualms—a round
Of self-debated interests."

The people of New Hampshire, who have of late years been deluged by these false prophets, and have forsaken "the faith of their fathers" to follow them, are just now enjoying the fruit of know-nothing blather and republican legislation. Although a great-to-do is made here because a new school law has been passed, it cannot enjoy the same privileges in every other State (a most absurd conception of a clause in the constitution,) the New Hampshire legislature has passed a law excluding the citizens of other States from trafficking within her bounds. This edict declares that no person shall travel from town to town in that State, or from place to place in any town—on foot, or by any kind of public conveyance whatever, by land or water—carrying for sale or offering for sale any goods whatever, unless such person shall have been two years a citizen of the United States and of New Hampshire, and shall have resided one year in some town of New Hampshire. Of course the republicans of the legislature of New Hampshire have either forgotten, or do not now believe, that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Such intolerance as is exhibited by the republicans and their know-nothing allies cannot long control the people, and we have chosen Maine for the reason that the political tide is fast turning. Men who opposed the election of Mr. Buchanan find that none of the evils predicted have followed, and they see that they have been used to keep a herd of unqualified men in office. They also feel the necessity of sending gentlemen to Congress who have the will and the ability to maintain the interests and to assert the rights of the State, rather than fiery declaimers, who, Don Quixote-like, are eternally waging fruitless war against the wind-mill of Kansas. The election of the Hon. Bion B. Burdick, from the sixth congressional district, may be set down as a "fixed fact," and the prospects of other democratic candidates are brightening.

In this State, too, there is unquestionably a change of public sentiment, and the "sober, second thought" of the people is decidedly in favor of a return to national feeling, and a determination to recede from a fratricidal war upon the South, that incompetent men may enjoy office under the smoke of the combat. Well does the poet say that the fierce intestine wrangle is passing rapidly going on among the small aspirants for congressional nominations attests to the fact of the popular disapprobation of the doings of our sectional representatives in Congress. Who defends Wilson's course against the admission of free Oregon? Is this the way, moreover, to carry out the abolition alliance relative to Maine? Is this the way to work against the admission of such free States as Minnesota and Oregon? Who defends the ridiculous war bluster about England of both senator and representatives? Who stands up to say Massachusetts has in Congress that weight of intellect and character she can have and ought to have? Who says she has anything there but a crowd of Kansas-shriekers, who, instead of adding to her glory, are constantly inflicting on her disgrace. These are truths, and the candid and intelligent of all parties acknowledge them.

The democratic party is constantly receiving recruits, and fortunately those who wish to keep it *conscientiously* small have been made to give way to more and true men, who have the interest of the country—not their own aggrandizement—at heart. When the State convention assembled at Worcester, in September, it will be apparent that there have been many changes for the better, and that the democracy of Massachusetts is in a fair way to revolutionize the Commonwealth.

The arrogance of the Bee in assuming the control of the opposition, the distribution of offices, and the selection of candidates, is a great help to the democracy, as honest men cannot stand such a rule as that of the political harpies who control that know-nothing sheet.

Among other "notions" imported by a certain Southern trader from Para, by a recent arrival, was an invoice of box-constrictors, some of them thirty feet in length. Two of them either escaped or were stolen on the night after they were placed in the barn of their owner, and great was the consternation of the "witches." Not a mink or muskrat, in Salem, it is said, dared to promenade, especially in the vicinity of any shrubbery or lawn where there might be a "snake in the grass."

The new gold-fever rages, and "Fraser-river widows" will soon be plenty. The wisdom which prompted the President to see that the rights of Americans going to this newly-discovered land of gold are protected is highly approved.

Hon. Arthur W. Austin, our popular collector, has a delightful rural home in the suburbs, where he has given ample evidence of his devotion to agriculture and horticultural pursuits. Among other curiosities in his well-stocked poultry yard is a pair of young swans, or cygnets, the first, it is said, ever raised in New England.

The work on the new post office building progresses, and those who at first opposed the location now admit that it is central and accessible. A few old fogies will at first find it hard to go out of State street for their letters, but they will soon get used to the removal. The people generally are delighted with the change.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Friday night,) July 30, 1858.

It is exceedingly amusing, and not uninteresting, to see how the black-republicans and know-nothings, by whose union the democracy was to be broken up and scattered, are quarreling and wrangling among themselves in this early stage of their courtship. Ill-natured people predict that the projected alliance can never take place, and that "inconspicuous" will be the result of the union. Not even that great rascal-maker and manueverer, N. Sargent, aided by the Commercial Advertiser and its ingenious platform-builder, "Old Whig," can overcome the obstacles which present themselves to the desirable union of the opposition. The fact is black-republicanism has the fortune and the influence, and the black-republican fanatics that it possesses the talent and respectability, and each is so confident of its own superior advantages, and boasts so loudly about them, as to wound the susceptibilities and provoke the anger of the other. The rich heiress and the poor exclusive would like to be united in the bonds of political wedlock, but the heiress will not consent to give any portion of her wealth to feed the exclusive's poor relations, and the exclusive cannot consent to too close intimacy with the vulgar associates of the heiress.

The Evening Post has discovered that an attempt has been made "to let down the republican party to the level of Fillmoreism," and indignantly warns the republicans against consenting to such degradation. The Express, fired by this insolent aspersion on the social status of its friends, and the contemptuous allusion to its favorite candidate of 1856, repudiates the idea of its desire on the part of the know-nothings "to make an operation easy with the republicans." The quarrel is "a very pretty one as it stands," and is likely to be profitable of amusing incidents.

The Journal of Commerce announces that Joe White's Nicaragua line is about to be opened, that the boats have been purchased, and that the first trip will be made later in the end of September or beginning of October. The details of the new arrangement are very minutely given by the Journal, but I cannot find that much confidence in its execution is felt in Wall Street. There is so much confusion among the rival Nicaragua transit guarantors, and they are all so confident of the validity of their respective claims, that until some one of them does more than promise, the public are justified in being sceptical.

James Kelly, who murdered his wife in Brooklyn, on the 15th of last April, was executed to-day at the Kings county jail, at about 1 o'clock. Large crowds were assembled in the vicinity of the prison, in the hope of being allowed to witness the awful ceremony, but owing to the excellent arrangements made by sheriff Rensen, there was no disturbance, and but few permitted to enter the prison. The unfortunate culprit made a full confession of his guilt, admitted the entire justice of his punishment, and met his fate with great firmness and resignation, but with a becoming sense of his dread situation. Just before the fatal noose was adjusted, he addressed those present in the following terms:

"Gentlemen, before dying, and going into the presence of God, allow me to thank from the bottom of my heart the sheriff (turning to Mr. Rensen.) I must also thank the keepers of the jail for their many kind attentions to me, and trust that they will remember me in their prayers for my future. I hope that I will forgive me, as I forgive every one, and that I shall be remembered by God as a good man. I feel for you more than for myself."

An evening paper states that "several ladies witnessed the execution from the windows of a neighboring parlour." I hope that this is not strictly accurate. The ladies who from more morbid curiosity would be present at such a scene cannot be exceedingly refined or womanly.

The editor of the defunct "Way of Life," whose manner of providing the materials for his newspaper has not been considered strictly in accordance with law, still continues in prison for want of bail. Other orders of arrest broken in violation of the law, which are said to be fraudulent, and the chances present seem much against the spiritual master of a sinful people.

The heavy thunder and rain storm this afternoon caused Wall Street to be deserted, and considerably damped the money market. There was very little business done. The applications for discount at the banks were miserably meagre, and the faces of London generally were very blank. Rates of discount continue to rule nominally as follows:

Loans on call, stock receipts..... 3 a 4
Do, 60 day secured..... 4 a 5
Prime discounted 110, 90 a 100..... 4 a 5
Do, 120..... 4 a 5
Do, 180..... 4 a 5
First-class stock signatures..... 4 a 5
Second-class..... 4 a 5
Names less known..... 4 a 5
Foreign exchange was very flat for to-morrow's statement.